of the British-Indian forces operating in China: PREIN, Aug. 15, via Chefoo, Aug. 21.-It was agreed at a conference on Aug. 12 that the allies should concentrate five miles from Pekin on Aug. 14 and assault the city on Aug. 15, but the attack began early on Aug. 14. Our troops were compelled to make a forced march of fifteen miles from Tung Chow. The heat was great. We were on the extreme left.

"We attacked the southeast gate of the Chiness city, but met with no opposition, as we were not expected there. Portions of the Seventh Rajput and the Twenty-fourth Punjab Infantry broke down the gate and rushed in, followed by the Fusiliers and the First Sikhs, with some cavalry and guns. I sent more cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Punjabs to the Temple of Heaven to secure the left fishk and a camping ground.

"I, with the other corps, pushed toward the legations. At 8 P. M. we got to the canal opposite the water gate and were signalled to from the walls held by the legations. I, with some of my staff and seventy Rajputs and Sikhs, rushed the almost waterless most and entered without ossualities through the watergate. We found all well. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, immediately showed me around the position with the view to further

"Meanwhile the field artillery was brought up to fire on the central gate of the Tartar City, but a sortie by the Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment and the gate fell into our hands. Then two field guns were brought into the legation and the rest returned to the Temple of Heaven

"At & P. M. the Americans under Gen. Chaffee entered the legation and then moved toward the central gate of the Tartar city for the evening. By nightfall we had 400 in the legation. (At this point in the despatch some words have apparently been dropped out] during the evening at the Temple of Heaven were engaged and after inflicting heavy losses occupied the south gate of the Chinese city."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23. The War Office has received the following despatch, dated Chefoo, Aug. 21

"Our troops stormed the eastern gate of Pekin on the canal at 2 o'clock in the morning. They were the first to enter the city, and the Russian flag was the first to be holsted on the walls. The hombardment of the gate lasted fourteen Gen. Wasilewski, commander of the advanced guards, and Col. Modl, commanding the rifle regiment, scaled the wall at the head of their troops and occupied the top, where they holsted the Russian flag, thus rendering certain the capture of the gate. The Chinese still held the observatory and other towers, whence they heavily enfiladed us until our infantry forced them to

"Our losses were Col. Autenkoff and twenty men killed, and Gen. Wasilewski, Col. Modl, five other officers and 102 men wounded. "The Imperial Government had fled. We

found the members of the legations in great straits. They had exchanged shots daily with the Chinese, who during the last few cave had redoubled their attacks. The day of the capture of the city, great destruction was wrought at all the legations Five members of the Russian legation were killed during the siege and twenty wounded."

JAPANESE IN THE PALACE?

Repetition of the Advices to Tokio, Which

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TORIO, Aug. 23.-A despatch from Pekin says palace on Aug. 16 had to fight all day because they refrained from bombarding. They occupied the principal gate of the palace on Aug. 16, when the city was nearly cleared of the

WASHINGTON, Aug 28 -- The Japanese legation has received the following telegram, dated Aug. 28, from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at

Taku transmitted by telegraph on the 21st the following report from Pekin: "The Japanese regiment which had been de-

tailed early on the 15th for the purpose of protecting the Imperial palace had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive seue, as they refrained from firing on the palace On the following day, however, they took its principal gate, and now the city is almost enirely cleared of the enemy "The Imperial family and the Ministers of

State left for Sian five or six days ago, escorted by \$,000 troops under Tung Fu Hslang "With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half, and Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry

"The Japanese payal detachment which

guarded the Japanese legation lost during siege five killed and eight wounded. "The Japanese forces which now occupy

'Prince Tuan's residence has been burnt

Imperial palace have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement.

FRENCH POLICY LIKE OURS.

Freedom of Trade and Religion the Chief Objects to Be Sought in China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, Aug. 28.-A French diplomatist, in discussing the settlement of the Chinese trouble to-day, told THE FUN correspondent that the French and American views appeared to be identical - that the freedom of trade and religion should be the chief objects sought. Furthermore, he said, in the settlement the Powers should take the interests of China into account. Hitherto this has not been done. various Governments have pursued selfish policy and have entirely ignored the

The compensation to be demanded of China should be confined to money and the Powers should institute a financial scheme and organize a system of equitable taxation by the Government. This would put an end to the present system, which is this: When the Palace authorities want money they simply inform the Viceroys how much they need and the latter get it the best way they can. THE SUN'S informant declares that only 20 per cent, of the money thus collected by the Viceroys reaches the Imperial treasury. He added that he thought the Powers would reach a unanimous agreement as to the measures necessary to carry out the plan of financial reform

The possibility of friction between the Powers appears to be diminishing every day.

97 WAISHIPS AT SHANGHAL. International Jealousy the Probable Cause of

This Formidable Display. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 23 -A despatch from Shanghai cays: "There are twenty-seven warships of various nations here and at Wusung. Their combined displacement is about 77,000 tons, and they carry crews aggregating 7,000 men. More vessels are expected to-day. It is believed here that international jealousy is the cause of

this great naval assemblage." PARIS, Aug. 23 .- The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs, under date of Aug. 20, that the barkation of the French troops was carried out without any trouble. The landing the troops produced an excellent effect.

NO MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO JOIN CHAPPEE'S ARMY. The Force Already in China Regarded as Sufficient to Accomplish the Purpose of the Expedition-Soldiers to Go From Nagasaki

to Manila-List of Those on the Way. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.--The Secretary of War made the important announcement this morning that no more American troops are to be landed in China unless the situation there becomes more serious. This decision was based upon information received in a cable message from Gen. Chaffee saying that he had enough men for present purposes and that peaceful conditions were prevailing in Pekin.

It was known early this morning that the President and Secretary Root were considering the advisability of cutting off the supply of troops on the way to China, but the officials refused to say what decision had been reached, on the ground that the information would reach the Chinese officials and might interfere with the favorable consideration by I.I Hung Chang of the reply of the United States to his request for the appointment of a peace commissioner.

"We don't want the Chinese officials to know that we are not going to send more troops to China," said a War Department official, "and if we decide not to send more we will not say so." An hour later a cable message was sent to

Gen. MacArthur telling him that orders had peen given for the transport Meade to proceed from Nagasaki to Manila, instead of Taku, and hat similar orders had been issued for the transports on the way from San Francisco to Nagasaki with troops. The fact that this despatch was sent became public, and late this fternoon, after a consultation with Secretary Root, Adjutant-General Corbin posted the ollowing announcement:

"The Government has decided that, unless required by future developments, no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders have accordingly been cabled to Nagasaki for the Meade, which is due there to-day with four troops of Third Cavalry, four companies Fifteenth Infantry and Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed directly to Manila. Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki. It was admitted at the War Department that

this action on the part of the Government is based on information in possession of the President that a peaceful condition exists in Pekin A despatch was received to-day from Gen. Chaffee, dated at Pekin on the 18th, in which he makes no mention of further fighting, and other despatches from Gen. Chaffee indicate to the officials that the Boxer element in the city s under the control of the allies.

Gen. Chaffee's statement that he has enough troops is also taken to show that the situation in Pekin is much less serious than was expected It was not thought that the international troops would be able to accomplish what they have accomplished in so short a time, and to make sure that Gen. Chaffee had a force equal to his needs about 12,000 troops were placed under provisional orders for China and directed to proceed as rapidly as possible to Nagasaki, Japan, where they would await orders for China. Already about 5,000 troops, exclusive of marines have been transported to China, and this will compose Gen. Chaffee's effective army force less there should be further trouble. The other 7,000 will be sent to Manila to relieve the Volunteer regiments, whose term of service

To some extent Gen. Chaffee's cable message of yesterday answered the inquiry sent to him several days ago, directing that he "report operations, situation, requirements." It showed to the officials that he did not require any more troops, but a later despatch received to-day shows that there are other requirements. Gen. Chaffee reports 'hat the railroad between Tientsin and Pekin is not in operation and that it is considered necessary by the foreign commanders to have it in shape for transportation of supplies from Tientsin to Pekin and for the comfortable passage of the foreign Ministers and native Christians from Pekin to Tientsin. A great many of those besieged in the legations are sick or wounded and unable to travel by the river road from Pekin. It is therefore considered necessary that the railroad be restored so they can be taken in me comfort from the Chinese capital. The in very bad condition and the work will cost several thousand dollars. Gen. Chaffee explains to the Secretary of War that he has no authority to participate in the expenditure of money for the repair of the road and asks for instructions. It has been decided to give Gen. Chaffee authority to act with the other com-

manders in the repair of the road and to share in the expenditures necessary. Gen. Chaffee also reports that the military telegraph line between Pekin and Tientsin is frequently cut, thus delaying despatches from Pekin. His message received to-day shows that it took five days for it to come through eThe arrival of reenforcements in China, however, will enable some of the foreign troops to aid in keeping the military line properly guarded and it is expected that the communication will

soon become more satisfactory. A statement prepared at the War Department to-day shows the troops now in China and those to go to Manila in accordance with the order just issued. It says that the military force now in China consists of the Ninth Infantry, eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, Battery F, Fifth Artillery; eight troops of the Sixth Cavalry, four companies of the Fifteenth Infantry and four batteries of the Third Artillery. The four companies of the Fifteenth Infantry and four batteries of the Third Artillery reached Taku a day or two ago on the transport Hancock, which also caried about 500 marines.

The next vessel following the Hancock on the voyage from San Francisco is the Meade, which was due at Nagasaki to-day. She was followed by the Garrone, which sailed from Seattle for Nagasaki, Aug. 7, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry and is due at Nagasaki next Wednesday or Thursday. The other troops going to Manila are two squadrons Ninth Cavalry, transport Warren, sailed from San Francisco Aug. 16; one battalion each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry, on transport Sherman, sailed from San Francisco Aug. 21: two battalions First Infantry; battalion Second Infantry, to sail from San Francisco Sept. 1, on transport Logan; one battalion Fifth Infantry, one battalion Eighth Infantry, to sail from San Francisco on transport Thomas Sept. 16.

REPLY TO LI'S PEACE OVERTURES.

United States to maintain its armed forces in China until order has been established is made clear in the answer to Li Hung Chang's peace proposals, handed to the Chinese Minister here yesterday. The text of the answer and the two telegrams from Earl Li. on which it was based, were made public by the acting Secretary of State this morning. Li had little regard for facts in his statement of conditions in China. but the Government is willing to overlook the great Viceroy's digression from the truth in its understanding of the worthy motive that actuated him in attempting to make out the best possible case for his country. The correspondence, as given out by the State Depart-

"(Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu. Aug. 20, 1900, 10:15 A. M.)

"Cablegram dated Aug. 19, from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, was transmitted by the Chinese Minister in London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day: "It was the declaration of all the Ministers

for Foreign Affairs of the great Powers that the expedition of allied troops was solely for the rescue of the Ministers in Pekin. Now, the allied troops having entered Pekin and found all the Ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence. I therefore request the United States Government to appoint an envoy with full powers or appoint the Minister now in Pekin for the purpose, as he is

The state of the s

ORDER REIGNS IN PEKIN. | necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners, and to inform m the conference will take place in Pekin. Afte receipt of a definite reply, I will at once procee

receipt of a definite reply, I will at once proceed to the north. Please request the Secretary of State to lay the matter before his Excellency the President. I wait reply "(Received at the Department of State, Aug. 21, 1900, 3:17 P. M.) "Cablegram from Viceroy II Hung Chang, dated Aug. 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day:

"The Boxer rebels in Pekin having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the Powers are greatly to be deplored. Hesides urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with Secretary of State upon subject of withdrawai of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions, so as to preserve amicable relations. I wait early reply.

"Sent to the Chinese Minister Aug. 22, 1900, 130 P. M.)

"Memorandum in response to the Chinese

"(Sent to the Chinese Minister Aug. 22, 1900, 130 P. M.)
"Memorandum in response to the Chinese Minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Earl Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the Department of State Aug. 20 and 21, 1900.

"While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese Minister, Aug. 12, has not been fulfilled, and the Powers have been compelled to rescue their Ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese Government, still this Government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invite the other Powers to join, when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities. ment shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China. When this is done—and we hope it will be done promptly—the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of the other similarly interested Powers and of the authoritative and responsible Government of the Chinese Empire, to attain the ends declared in our circular to the Powers of July 3, 1900.

ALVEY A. ADEE,

"Acting Secretary."

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Aug. 22, 1900.

The first response of any government to the memorandum delivered to Minister Wu yesterday, and telegraphed last evening to American diplomatic representatives in Europe and Japan, was delivered to the State Department this afternoon by Freiherr von Sternburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires. Germany approves the attitude of the United States and has made a response to Li Hung Chang along the same lines.

PRAISE FOR THE SIXTH CAVALRY Their Fight With the Boxers Near Tientain Enemy Southwest of Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THR SUN. LONDON, Aug. 24.-News from Pekin i reaching London slowly. There is noth ing regarding the operations of the allies of later date than Aug. 19. It cient to maintain the line of communication. It is know that strong bodies of Chinese were encamped southwest of Pekin, and that troops of the garrison had been ordered to attack

A despatch to the Telegraph from Tientsin dated Aug. 19, says that American cavalry engaged several thousand Boxers and Chinese troops on Aug. 6 ten miles west of Tientsin The correspondent contrasts the savagery of the Chinese with the humanity of the Americans who dressed the wounds of the Chinese wh fell into their hands

The British infantry assisted, burning five villages. The bungling of Gen. Dorward, the English commander, resulted in the escape of the Chinese, who fought bravely. There was hand-to-hand fighting between the enemy and the Sixth American cavalry, who worked with drili-like precision.

The despatch adds that the railway has be repaired to within forty miles of Pekin and that some of the residents of the capital were expected to arrive at Tientsin the day the The Daily Mail's Tientsin correspondent says

that much feeling has been aroused by the action of the Russians in destroying with dynamite the locks of the Lutai Canal despite the protests of the British com-As a result the water in the Petho has fallen eighteen inches and navigation is impeded.

It is stated that Japan has offered China the services of two prominent jurists to assist her in the pending international discussion,

REVOLT CHECKED AT HANKOW. Viceroy Beheads Two of the Leaders of an

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN kow telegraphs under date of Aug. 22 that an attempt to start an insurrection was made on the previous night. A mob tried to burn a house adjoining the Customs Bank, which is situated in that part of the Chinese town nearest to the English concession. The intention apparently was to loot the bank and burn the European town. The Viceroy, however, took

vigorous measures to suppress the uprising. ing which they were using as their headquarters. In this building weapons were found and documents discovered which clearly showed the existence of an organized plot by a secret

Two of the ringleaders were beheaded by order of the Vicerov and their heads were exposed in the centre of the Chinese town. Tweny others were thrown into prison

More trouble is expected when the flight of the Emperor and Empress Dowager from Pekin westward becomes known to the Chinese

BEFORE THE RESCUE.

Message to Our Consul at Tientsin Told of the Legations' Desperate Situation. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-The Standard prints Tientsin despatch, sent by way of Shanghai. Aug. 23, saying that the American Consul has received the following message from Pekin. dated Aug. 10:

"The delay of the relief expedition is inexplicable. The Chinese have closed every little inlet for food, hoping to starve us into a better bargain for peace. All the foreigners have enough rice and ponies to last three weeks. Three thousand native Christians are starving. There is illness from eating bad rice and husks. Their children dying. Id Hung Chang should be ignored. He represents the present hos-tile Ministry and will avert their just punishment by misrepresenting our position if he can. We can easily hold out for ten days. The best course is for the foreign Governments to refuse to treat and to strogly

The message concludes with the remark that news has just been received of the advance of

Rockhill at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- A telegram was re ceived at the State Department to-day from W. W. Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner to China, reporting his arrival at Yokohama and saying that he would proceed to Pekin unless otherwise instructed

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. NAPLES. Aug. 23.-Field Marshal Count von Waldersee sailed from here to-day for China.

FEW ON HOME GARRISON DUTY. The Operations in China and the Philippines

Have Called Away Most of Our Troops. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.-The recen expansion of military operations in the Orient and the consequent necessity for more troops have nearly depleted the country of its force on garrison duty. Within two months nearly 6,000 men have left for China and over 3,000 more troops are under orders for foreign ser rice. Companies B and M from Fort Wright, Wash., and Company Dat Fort Harrison, Mon all of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, with a battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry colored, garrisoning Fort Bliss, Tex. Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Fort Logan, Colo., have received orders for service in either China the Philippines and will sail from here about

Oct. 1.

These negro troops are especially efficient for Oriental fighting, as the officers say the ignorant and superstitious natives of these countries hold them in mortal dread and believe the colored soldiers to be "American cannibals."

M'CALLA'S FIGHTING MEN.

NEWARK'S COMMANDER REPORTS ON THE OPERATIONS IN JUNE.

Bexer Attacks on Admiral Seymour's Trains Repeiled-Curious Conduct of the Superstitious Enemy-Medals or Other Honors for Many Foreign Officers Recommended. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The report of Capt. McCalla of the United States flagship Newark on the part taken by the force of 112 officers and men from the Newark in the relief of the

legations at Pekin has been received by the Navy Department, dated at Taku July 6. The report says in part: "From the 5th until the 9th of June the forces under my command were stationed on the Taku road at the northern extremity of the English concession at points commanding approaches from the Chinese city of Tientsin. Recognizing the importance of perfect harmony and cohesion in a mixed force from several na-

tionalities, I told Admiral Seymour, who had

complying with his wishes while acting concurrently with him. "On the morning of the 14th the first train, which had gone a mile beyond lang Fang, returned to the station, leaving an armed car to protect the party repairing the road, made up of British ploneers, Japanese and the main body of the Newark's men. Ensign Wurtzbaugh and twenty men, with several of the donkeys secured the day before attached to a cart, were sent several miles up the road to carry water to a force of British marines who were under Major Johnstone and were reconnoitring the country in advance of the trains. About 10 in the morning the train was suddenly attacked by a large force of men in the Hoxer infform, numbering several hundred. As this force advanced those at the head of the column went through the exercises which were prescribed in order to ward off the bullets of their foes. Several of the leaders succeeded in advancing as far as the water tank alongside the locomotive of the first train, but as the Boxers were without firearms the assault was easily and quickly repelled. As the leaders fell the

main body of the Boxers turned and fled, leaving eighty-eight of their number dead. Unhappily, five Italian seamen lost their lives

during this attack. "Immediately after the repulse of the Boxers the first train advanced to the point where the road was being repaired, and Admiral Seymour with British marines and the Newark's men reconnoitred the country for some distance in the direction in which the Boxers retreated. In the evening the train proceeded as far as the up track had been repaired and as far as the up track had been repaired and waited until Major Johnstone and his marines and Ensign Wurtzbaugh and his party returned, then steamed back to Langfang station about 10 P. M. One of the Bover banners left on the field bore this inscription in Chinese, which was translated by our interpreter: 'Kill the Foreigners by Order of the Government'

ernment.
"On the afternoon of the 14th the Boxers also attacked the station at Lofa, and were driven back by the British garrison under Lieut, Colomb, leaving over 100 dead.
"A courier arrived with a letter from Mr. Edward G. Tewksbury as follows:

"A courier arrived with a letter from Mr. Edward G. Tewksbury as follows:

"PEKIN, Wednesday, June 13.

"Capt. McCalla, in command relist guard:

"DEAR SIR: We are very anxious for word of our soldiers. No news has come to us since the telegram of your starting Sunday at 10 A. M. This messenger, a man of resources and a Christian, offers to seek information in regard to your movements. Will you kindly give him a letter to Mr. Conger, if you wish, and a line to yours truly.

"EDWARD G. TEWKSBURY,

(Of Committee of Arrangements of seventy Americans under protection Capt. Hall and twenty marines at mission compound in Pekin.)

"P. S.—Our spies show that the east of Pekin is free of Tung Fu Hsiang soldiers, and then you would have but one gate to force. This in case you have had fighting. We expect same."

This in case you have had fighting. We expect same.

This messenger returned to Pekin carrying with him a note to Mr. Conger from myself and also one from Vice Admiral Seymour. The Gen. Tung Fu Hisiang referred to by Mr. Tewksbury was at this time, according to the best information, quartered with some thousands of cavairy, artillery and infantry, made up of Chinese Mohammedan soldiers, in the Imperial park south of Pekin and almost due north of Lang Fang. These soldiers are said to be hardy mountaineers of Turkish blood, drawn from the Mohammedan population of the province of Kangsu, which is on the borders of Thibet. They are believed to be much braver than the Chinese and to have a thorough hatred for foreigners, while feeling perfectly independent of the control of the Pekin Government. In the subsequent attacks of a part of Gen. Tung Fu Hisiang's force on the trains at Lang Fang, on the afternoon of the 18th, this reputation for bravery was sustained.

"Early on the m rming of the 18th the first

the 1sth, this reputation for bravery was sustained.

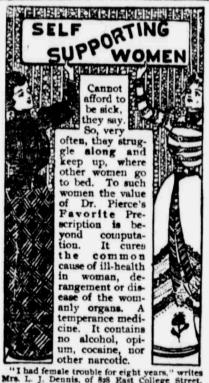
"Early on the m rning of the 15th the first train was divided into two parts; the first part contained the armed car and the trucks for carrying materials, with the necessary guards, and was called the construction train; the second part consisted of cars sufficient to accommodate all the officers and men who left Tientsin on the 15th of June in the first train.

"The allied forces advanced under difficulties, and late in the afternoon of the 18th the train under the command of Capt. De Marolles, which had gone to Lang Fang for a carload of coal, returned with the information that the naval forces in the second and third trains, about 1,000 men, had been attacked in the afternoon, and that Capt. Von Usedom, the senior officer, was then falling back on Yangtsun with all the force.

"The first attack was by Boxers; the other two, following the first, were engagements which amounted to a battle and were with a Chinese military force estimated to be between four and five thousand men and the allied force of English, Germans, Russians and Japanese under Capt. Yon Usedom. The Chinese were driven back, leaving 400 killed and wounded on the field, Capt. Von Usedom having, it was reported, disposed of his force to the best advantage. There were seven killed and about forty wounded of the allied forces. An inscription on one of the banners captured by the Germans, and which was translated by Capt. Mori of the Japanese Navy, proved that the attacking forces were part of the army of Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, stationed in and about Pekin."

The operations of the marines are then set forth in detail and the report says:

The operations of the marines are then set forth in detail and the report says: "During the almost continuous engagements with the enemy Admiral Seymour was con-



"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ills. "For three years I suffered continually. Words cannot express what I suffered. I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced by kind friends to try Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription. When I began taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. After taking 'Favorite Prescription' I was built up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day, to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains in the lower part of my bowels, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain—do all my own work, and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine. I consider myself a living testimonial of the benefits of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG

stantly with the advance, and so freely exposed himself that both his own officers and mine feared lest we should be deprived of his conspicuous skill in directing our movements. It would be a source of unqualified gratification to the officers and men of the Newark who were associated with Vice-Admiral Seymour's command if our own Government would offer this distinguished officer some appropriate and tangible recognition of his services to our nation.

"I beg also to suggest and ask that the following mentioned officers of the naval forces acting concurrently for the relief of the legations in Pekin be offered medals for alding the United States force under my command and for supporting us in action, by reason of which our list of killed and wounded was not greater, viz.:

viz.:
"To Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, R. N., commanding
H. M. S. Centurion, the chief of staff to Admiral Seymour, for valuable and repeated miral Seymour, for valuable and repeated assistance.

"To Major J. R. Johnstone, of H. M. S. Centurion, commanding the British marines, whose courage and qualities as a military officer entitled him to the greatest respect and whose support in battle was prompt and always to be relied upon.

arrived, before starting from Tientsin that he might rely upon the force under my command

rion, commanding the British military officer entitled him to the greatest respect and whose support in battle was prompt and always to be relied upon.

"To Gunnery Lieut, E. G. S. Crofton, R. N., of H. M. S. Centurion, whose skill successfully destroyed the Siku arsenal, thus preventing large numbers of Chinese from receiving arms and munitions from that storehouse for use in the future.

"To Fleet Surgeon Thomas M. Sibbald, R. N., and Surgeons Edward B. Pickthorn and Erio D. MacNamara, R. N., for skilful treatment of twenty-five wounded Americans, notwithstanding they had the care of a great number of their own wounded.

"To Mr. C. W. Campbell, an accomplished member of the British consulur corps, whose knowledge of the language and character of the Chinese made him of great service to Admiral Seymour and to the entire naval force. At my request on the 22d of June, Mr. Campbell placed himself with perfect courage within one hundred yards of a Chinese gun and many riffemen, in order to parley with an officer in the arsenal, and had a most narrow escape from death from a heavy ritle fire almost inmediately opened by the enemy at short range.

"To Capt, Von Usedom, Imperial German Navy, commanding H. M. S. Hertha, whose admirably organized command always cooperated with and frequently supported the United States force, and to whom we are greatly indebted for having quickly mounted Krupp guns in the arsenal at Siku, in consequence of which the enemy's artillery fire was reduced to a minimum.

"To Capt, De Moralles, commanding the French flugship D'Entrecasteaux, for having, for the common good, placed himself and command in a perilous position inside the arsenal, in which were stored large quantities of powder with ammunition, which was under artillery fire and was several times struck by shells from the enemy.

"To Capt, De Moralles, commanding the French flugship D'Entrecasteaux, for having, for the common good, placed himself and command in a perilous position inside the arsenal, in which were stored large qua

cruiser Zenta, whose efficient though small force was always ready to aid the officers and men of the Newark. force was always ready to ad the short men of the Newark.

"It will be a very pleasant duty in a future communication to recommend certain officers and men of the Newark for promotion or for redds of honor, whose services justly entitle them to the consideration of the Navy Department, in my opinion, and I may say that I consider it an honor to have commanded so flue a body of officers and men."

To Midshipman E. Prochaska of the Austrian

MISSIONARY TALES FROM CHINA.

tacular Parades of the Boxers. Letters received yesterday by the Presby terian Foreign Missions Board from missionarie at Chefoo contained information of the per-

Elterich wrote in part as follows: "We have received word that the mission premises at Ichau-fu have been looted and that the guard at the ruins of the Wei-hien compound has been withdrawn by the officials. The worst feature of the persecutions is the fact that the officials have taken an active part in it. We have been able to secure a copy of a letter written by the Provincial Treasurer (whose rank is almost the equal of that of the Governor) to the Prefect of Ching-chou-fu, in which he sets forth that the native Christians are the source of all the troubles with the Boxers and that the best way to cause them to cease was to have all district magistrates compel the native Christians to give up the Christian religion and return to the religion of their fathers.

compel the native Christians to give up the Christian religion and return to the religion of their fathers.

"That this letter has borne fruit is seen from the fact that a number of district magistrates have issued proclamations along this line, in some cases giving the native Christians only three days in which to recant. It is reported that Mr. Ting, a native worker at Ting Chow, was arrested on the charge of inciting trouble, and after being thrown into prison his thighs and legs were beaten into a jelly. We have already a little colony of native Christians with us who have been driven from their homes and we fear their number will increase.

The Rev. John Murray, another Presby terian refugee at Chefoo, writes:

"The trials and the losses of missionaries escaping from the flends are almost for gotten when we think of the situation of the native Church. Missionaries who have taken refuge here all tell the same story of persecution, ill treatment, robbery and burning.

The Newchwang correspondent of the Shangham Marcury, in the issue of July 24, wrote that imovang was the centre of a disturbed district and that the Boxers paraded generally headed by soldiers and a girl whose headdress consisted of three bands of red cloth. A red lantern and a fan she carried were alleged to be used, the former to ignite the dwellings, the latter to excite the flames. The Boxers themselves were distinguished by a red cloth head-covering, and placards requesting people who wished to remain unmolested to wear a strip of red cloth had been freely circulated. Hundreds of natives in consequence donned the emblem, which among other virtues, it was proclaimed, insured immunity from sickness.

proclaimed, insured immunity from sickness

DADY TO RETIRE?

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff May Succeed Him a

Campaign Manager in Brooklyn. Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Repubican Executive Committee in Brooklyn has called a special meeting of that body at 5 P. M. to-day at the Joralemon street headquarters. A good deal of secrecy was used in sending out the calls for the meeting, although it was explained that the object was simply to discuss "the general political situation." There was a rumor that Col. Dady intended to spring surprise on the committee by tendering his resignation as chairman, realizing, so it was said, that thorough harmony in the organization could not be restored as long as he retained the place. Friends of Col. Dady declared. however, that the rumor was baseless, but at the same time that he was ready to step down and out, if a majority of the committee so de-

"He certainly," one of them said, "will not satisfy his factional opponents by retiring until the primaries on Tuesday have determined whether he or R. Roos Appleton is to be in con-trol in the First Assembly district. If Apple-

whether he or R. Roos Appleton is to be in control in the First Assembly district. If Appleton wins and Dady is repudiated by the Republicans in his own district, Dady may conclude to retire from active, management and take his place in the ranks."

Now that Mr. Odell has decided to accept the nomination for Governor and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff has been eliminated from the canvass, there is a general desire among the Republicans in Brooklyn that the latter should return at once from the woods and take charge of the campaign. Some of the district leaders wrote to him yesterday, strongly urging him to return, if possible, before the primaries, and relieve Dady from control, as he did with such effective results at the inauguration of the local campaign a year ago. It is pointed out that under Dady's management factional controversies were continually cropping up and that if not checked they might seriously imperil success in some of the close Congress, Senate and Assembly district contests. Dady himself, however, does not apparently desire such a solution of the unsatisfactory situation. He wants to keep Mr. Woodruff in the field as a candidate for the Governorship and yesterday, although he had been officially informed that Mr. Odell had oonsented to accept the situation, he made this statement:

"We intend to send a solid delegation to the

consented to accept the situation, he made this statement:

"We intend to send a solid delegation to the State Convention from Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Woodruff's nomination."

It is not unlikely that at the Executive Committee meeting this afternoon some direct information may be received from Mr. Woodruff, which may tend to clarify the situation. Chairman Walter B, Atterbury of the General Committee, unlike Daly, is for harmony. He said: "If the State organization is for Odell, of course Brooklyn couldn't oppose his candidacy."

At a meeting of two representatives from the state of the content of the course from the content of the course from the content of the course from th

didacy."
At a meeting of two representatives from each election district in the Seventeenth Assembly district last night tickets for the delegates to the General Committee and City Committee to be voted for at the primaries were made up. Mr. Atterbury headed the General Committee and he was unanimously indorsed for reelection to the chairmanship of the body.

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Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

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Did you ever have a dinner spoiled because you were served with an inferior make of carbonic, vichy or selters? Such an

accident cannot happen if SPARKLETS are used. The gas is absolutely pure, and the mineral tablets chemically correct. The most delicate wine loses nothing by being used with SPARKLET mineral waters, while Moselle, Sauterne, and

other still wines aerated with SPARKLETS become equal to Champagne. Pint bottles, \$1.50 up.

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Pint syphon attachments, 50 cts.

Ouart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

Write for Booklet. All Druggists. Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way & 25th St., N. Y. City.

AKRON'S NIGHT OF TERROR. PEACE FOLLOWS MOB RULE WHEN THE SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Only One Person Was Killed, but More Than bia Hall Burned-The Fire Fought Despite

AKRON, Aug. 23.-After last night's terrible experiences with mob rule, Akron is quiet tonight. Despite the proclamation of Mayor Young asking citizens to stay off the streets, and an earlier one closing all saloons until further orders, thousands of people are on the streets viewing the results of last night's riotous proceedings. Six hundred militia are in town and if the rioters of twenty-four hours ago have had any disposition to renew their attacks the presence of the National Guard has evi-

dently a soothing effect. The casualties resulting from the work of last night's mob were not as serious as anticipated, but sadden many households in the city. side of a few minor injuries the corrected list of killed and injured is: Killed-Glen Wade, aged 11, shot through the heart. Fatally injured-Rhoda Davidson, 4 years old. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson, shot through the head Injured Fred Vorwerk, buckwound in abdomen; W. H. Dussel, wound in leg; Park Stair, flesh wound in leg; John E. Washer, scalp wound from brick; Arthur E. Sprague, wound; John Ahern, painter, flesh wound, arm; E. Chmelitzki, flesh wound, hand;
Albert Grant, flesh wound, below knee; Frank
Souers, flesh wound, hand; E. Shelby, buck hot
in abdomen; Albert Stevens, train boy living
at Graham station, near Northfield, shot, foot.
Firemen—L. Manchester, flesh wound, cheek
and neck; W. Roepke, flesh wound in neck;
Minor Fritz, flesh wound in oheek; John Denious, flesh wound in leg; A. Eberly, flesh
wound, breast; David Phillips, flesh wound, leg;
Policeman Alva G. Green,ese, struck over heart
by brick; John King, knee injured by brick; Ed
Dung, struck by brick.

After the burning of Columbia Hall last night. wound, arm: E. Chmelitzki, flesh wound, hand: Dunn, struck by brick.

After the burning of Columbia Hall last night, it was thought that the work of the mob was ended, but it was not. The next move of the night was the use of dynamit-, which caused more destruction to the city building and wrecked many windows in nearby buildings. Electric light wires were cut, and the big aro light in front of the building dropped. Next came the total destruction of the building. Some one rushed into the building and started a fire. The flames began to spread rapidly, and soon the building was a roaring furnace.

Meantime the four prisoners who were locked up in the city prison were released and they hastened away. The officers escaped from the building through the basement, and they made their way south along the canal to escape the mob. The firemen responded promptly and herolcally, and they drove their apparatus between the crowd and the city building just at the time when the heaviest shooting was taking place. Three or four of the Bremen were wounded, but the men never flinched, and speeded to do their duty. The crowd demanded that the firemen return to their stallons or suffer the consequences, but the firemen continued to work. Several lines of hose were cut.

Mayor Young at 1 o'clock asked Gov. Nash for militia protection. Company t, of the Eighth Regiment. Canton, and the entire Fourth.

men continued to work. Several lines of hose were cut.

Mayor young at 1 o'clock asked Gov. Nash for milita protection. Company (, of the Eighth Regiment. Canton, and the entire Fourth Regiment in camp at Minerva Park Columbus, except one company were ordered out. Company C arrived at a c'clock and the Fourth Regiment at as istant A jutant-General Adams assumed charge and the troops were immediately put to work patrolling the streets near the burned buildings. To-night, the two local companies, B and F of the Eighth Regiment, are in their armories and under arms.

Bland F of the Eighth Regiment, are in their armories and under arms.

The property loss will be fully \$225,000. Of this \$200,000 fals on the city. One of the most serious losses is that of all the records in the city Engineer's office.

Columbia Hall's loss will be about \$5,000, J. P. Whitels we inquer store \$10,000. More and minor losses will ingure up \$100,000.

The strain to which Chief Harrison was subjected on Wednesday night was too much for his mind and he became violently insane and escaped from the city in a buggy about day-light this Thursday morning. He was driving south at breakneck speed, and at this time his whereabouts is unknown. Chief Harrison is about 65 years of age and was a good official. He had been chief of police ever since that office was established in this city. He evidently lost his mind while at the City Building during the bombardment by the mob. He escaped with the tear of the American Cereal Company's mills seeing a fraid of capture by the mob. He escaped with the character of the American Cereal Company's mills establishment and that was the last seen of him until this morning, except once. He was seen going home about 8 o'clock aman of until this morning, except once. He was seen going home about 8 o'clock aman of until this morning, except once. He was seen going home about 8 o'clock aman of until the southeast winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, fair in eastern part to-day; Saturday showers; fres

sound mind, talking in an incoherent manner of killing people. Later in the day it was learned that Harrison had driven to Mogadore and there had taken a train for Cleveland.

To-night the city is full of rumors of further trouble, but a crizzling rain is falling and little anxiety is felt among the civil and military officials

trouble, but a cirzzling rain is falling and little anxiety is felt among the civil and military officials.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Louis Peck the negro who was the cause of the riot in Akron, is wanted by the police in this city for assaulting Uriah Sweezy, aged 8, of 75 Temple street in May, 1898. He escaped from an excited crowd at that time and also eluded the soliders who were encamped at the Powder Works at Pompton. The soldiers hunted the negro for two days in the Wynockie Mountains. Before that he had been several times in the hands of the police here and was known as "badger." He was the bully of the Seventeenth avenue colony. He is also wanted in Port Jervis for assault.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Louis Peck has made a confession that he had assaulted Christina Mass. He said he had been drunk for two weeks. Sheriff McConnell and Deputy Barry discussed what steps should be taken for the proper protection of the negro. There was a probability that they would be called upon to assist the officers of Summit county in defending public property. They also took into consideration the possibility of Akron hot heads starting for Cleveland to find Peck. He is guarded carefully.

W. E. ENGLISH FOR M'KINLEY. The Son of Hancock's Running Mate Quits

the Democratic Party. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28 .- A letter has arrived here from Capt. W. E. English, who is at New London, Conn., announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party, and avowing his intention to champion the Republican party and its principles. When National Comand its principles. When National Committeeman Taggart was asked to-day as to the truth of the story, he replied:
"I regret it very much, but from a letter written by Capt. English, which I once saw, I shall not be surprised if the report is true."

Capt. English is at present a Democratic member of the City Park Board. He has been a lifelong Democrat, his father having been the Vice-Presidential candidate on the ticket with Hancock. The Captain served for a term in Congress. Four years ago he acted as a

in Congress. Four years ago he acted as a Democratic Judge in his precinct on election day and, although he did not actively support the Democratic ticket, he insisted that he voted for Bryan.

Capt. English was a volunteer captain on the staff of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, and took part in the battle of Santiago. He has always believed that the McKinley Administration has judiclously handled the Spanish

mas always believed that the McKinley Administration has judiciously handled the Spanish war and that in the Philippines. He has been a gold standard man at heart, and declined to take an active part in the campaign four years ago. He is reputed the richest resident of Indianapolis.

The Weather.

The pressure was low over the whole country yes terday, except the Pacific Coast, where it was high. The centres of depression rested over northern Texus and Lake Superior. Local showers prevailed over portions of the Lake region and thunderstorms in Vir ginta, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Arkansas and Okla-homa, and in the early morning in Georgia and Ar kansas. Elsewhere generally fair weather prevailed It was slightly cooler in nearly all districts, except in this neighborhood, where it was warmer in the

In this city the day was fair; maximum tempera-ture, 81 at 1 P. M.; wind light to fresh shifted

mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND For New England, generally fair: light to fresh For eastern New York, generally fatr: fresh south

For New Jersey and Delaware, local rains; light Foreastern Pennsylvania, fair in western local rains in eastern part to-day; Saturday fair, light southeast

to-day and probably Saturday; light southeast showers and thunderstorms in western; fair in eastern

